UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT ORIGINAL

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Jon S. Tigar, Judge

In Re Ex Parte Application)
of Path Network, Inc. and)
Tempest Hosting, LLC,)

Motion to Intervene and Quash, Modify, or Stay

NO. 23-mc-80148 JST

Pages 1 - 34

Oakland, California Thursday, March 28, 2024

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM WEBINAR PROCEEDINGS

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Reported By: Raynee H. Mercado, CSR No. 8258

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1	Thursday, March 28, 2024 2:01 p.m.
2	PROCEEDINGS
3	(Zoom Webinar)
4	000
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6	THE CLERK: Your Honor, now calling civil matter
7	23-mc-80148, In Re: Ex-parte Application of Path Network, Inc.
8	and Tempest Hosting LLC v. Discord, Inc.
9	If counsel could please state their appearances for the
10	record starting with counsel for plaintiffs.
11	MS. BOGEN: Good morning [sic], Your Honor. Hannah
12	Bogen for applicants Path Network, Inc. and Tempest Hosting,
13	LLC.
14	MR. SMITH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Doug Smith
15	of Mayer Brown LLP in Los Angeles, California, on behalf of
16	intervenors Rene Roosen and Hosting King, Inc. doing business
17	as Game Server Kings.
18	THE COURT: Very good. Welcome.
19	It's Mr. Smith's motion to quash, so, Mr. Smith, you can
20	go first. I have some questions for each of you. I'll give
21	you each 15 minutes. If my questions eat up all of your time,
22	might give you a little more.
23	Mr. Smith, you can go first.
24	MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
25	Path and Tempest's request here for a subpoena is,

frankly, an abuse of the subpoena process, particularly with respect to my clients, Mr. Rene Roosen and Hosting King, Inc. doing business as Game Server Kings.

The Court should squash the subpoena in its entirety.

Path and Tempest first sought the issuance of the subpoena

from the court almost a year ago on May 22nd -- May 22, 2023.

The original subpoena was wildly overbroad, unduly intrusive,

burdensome, and unlawful, as Magistrate Judge Kang determined.

In particular, the subpoena sought the contents of communications in flagrant disregard --

THE COURT: How does that help you? I mean, Judge -Judge Kang did whatever he did, so now the subpoena is no
longer too broad. It's whatever he decided was appropriate,
right?

MR. SMITH: Your Honor --

THE COURT: My question is, how does -- let's -- so let's say that Path came to court and asked for something that they should not have done.

First of all, that happens five days a week here in the district court. The only reason it doesn't happen seven days a week is we're not open on the weekends. People are constantly asking us for things that we don't think they're entitled to.

But let's say they did that. How does that help you? How does that help me decide that their subpoena should now be

quashed?

MR. SMITH: Right, Your Honor.

So until the subpoena issues, there's precedent in the circuit that Mr. Roosen and Hosting King, who are the targets -- ultimate targets of the subpoena, couldn't have moved to squash beforehand. It would have been premature.

So once the subpoena issues, Mr. Roosen and Game Server
Kings had the ability to move to quash. And as we set forth,
the subpoena is based on the Anton Piller order in the
Canadian proceeding. That Anton Piller order, the civil
equivalent of a criminal search warrant, expired more than
five months ago. There's no --

THE COURT: Well, let's stop exactly right there, because you say a few times in your brief that they have to be able to prove that they can use the information in the pending proceeding. You cite a Second Circuit case called Certain Funds that you really like on the point, and that's essentially the argument.

The problem that -- that I think there is with that argument is first, Certain Funds is not a case that says you have to have a -- an ongoing proceeding with an open period of discovery before you can get a 1782. As I read Certain Funds, and I read it very quickly, the problem in that case was the parties who were seeking information were not parties to the underlying proceeding that I want to say was taking place in

Saudi Arabia.

And so what the Second Circuit said was, because of your status -- your status, not the status of the Saudi Arabian proceeding -- you have no ability to put information before that tribunal at all. That's why the -- they were not successful.

And, in fact, what the *Intel* case that you cite several times in your brief says is, we reject the view that 1782 comes into play only when adjudicated proceedings are pending or imminent. Instead, we hold that Section 1782(a) requires only that a dispositive ruling by the commission reviewable by the European courts must be within reasonable contemplation.

So I think the only thing that -- that Path and the other entity have to establish is something less than the fact that these proceedings are imminent.

I don't think they have to establish that there's some open discovery order that they fit into.

So I guess that's a long prelude. My question to you is, is what I just said wrong?

MR. SMITH: Well, Your Honor, your read of Second
Circuit decision is correct, but it stands for the fundamental
proposition that merely because discovery might be relevant
for use in a -- in a foreign proceeding isn't the end of the
inquiry.

The applicants must be able to actually use the evidence

that's obtained through the subpoena in the proceeding itself. And here, the basis for the subpoena was initially the Anton Piller order. That is undisputed now has expired, so there's no basis to get the discovery based on the Anton Piller order.

Now, when it was revealed that the Anton Piller order had expired, Path and Tempest now pivot to arguing, oh, well, we need the subpoena so Discord in order to get evidence for discovery in the Canadian litigation.

And the question is there is, well, is that proper? And the Foda case, a Northern District of California case that we cite and block quoted in our reply brief, makes clear that you don't know if the evidence is actually going to be used in the proceeding if discovery, for example, hasn't even opened yet.

And here, there's no indication that discovery has opened in the Canadian proceeding. Also the submissions by Path and Tempest themselves reveal that the Court has stayed all proceedings in that case pending a judge reassignment, a transfer of the case to Toronto, and a pending ruling on a motion to set aside the Anton Piller order as wrongly granted in the first instance.

So by Path and Tempest seeking this discovery in this litigation argue [sic] is that they're violating the stay in the Canadian proceeding; they're also circumventing whatever restrictions the Court might impose on discovery because discovery isn't even open yet in the Canadian proceeding.

So that's why --

THE COURT: So let's -- so we're -- it sounds like we're on the same point that we've been on.

What is your best case -- what is any case for the proposition that there needs to be a period of open -- that a period of discovery needs to be open at the time the Court issues a subpoena under 1782?

Is that Foda, which I've not yet read, because it would seem to be very contrary to the proposition from the Intel case that I guoted a moment ago.

MR. SMITH: Well, it's -- it's Path and Tempest's burden to show that the discovery will actually be used in the Canadian case.

THE COURT: That's not what I just asked you.

I'm asking you, first of all, is -- what is the -- given what I -- given how I read *Intel*, which seems to me to be very clear, says there doesn't have to be a current proceeding; it could be imminent or whatever's lower than imminent. That's what it says.

So where's the authority that says there has to be a period of discovery that's open at the time the 1782 subpoena is issued? 'Cause that would be the opposite of *Intel*. And maybe the answer is *Foda*, but that's my question.

What is the authority for that?

MR. SMITH: Foda, Your Honor. I mean, again, it has

to be for use in the proceeding, and if discovery is not opened yet, you can't say it's going to be for use in the proceeding even if it's imminent.

Again, the Court in Canada is going to decide whether the Anton Piller order was void ab initio. Maybe it should not have been issued to begin with. And you can't just get discovery willy-nilly on the idea that, you know, there's going to be potentially be a proceeding -- a foreign proceeding at some point. I mean, that's speculative. Right?

And here, you know, there's also the issue of one of the discretionary factors is whether there's a circumvention on the limitations imposed by the foreign court on discovery.

And here, there is a stay of all proceedings. So what Path and Tempest are doing are asking this Court essentially to allow it to violate the stay of all proceedings in the Canadian litigation by allowing the subpoena to issue.

Also, again, discovery isn't opened in that case, so, you know, to talk -- we're not in the situation where there is a potential future litigation. The fact is there is a Canadian litigation. There are orders in that Canadian litigation that Path and Tempest must abide by. And what they're doing by moving -- seeking the subpoena here in -- in the United States is they're circumventing those Canadian court orders.

THE COURT: You draw the analogy that the Canadian proceeding is like a closed proceeding, but you don't argue

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      that it actually is a closed proceeding, do you?
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               MR. SMITH: Your Honor, the -- the entire case is
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      under seal. And I've tried -- my office has tried to --
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               THE COURT: Mr. Smith?
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               MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: The thing that you're stating now, you
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      can say in just a moment. But my question is a "yes" or "no"
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      question.
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               MR. SMITH: Sure.
               THE COURT: You do not contend that the Canadian
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      proceeding is closed, do you?
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               MR. SMITH: Closed -- I mean, what is your -- what is
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      your definition of "closed," I guess is what I'm asking.
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               THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I'm not trying to be coy
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      about it. Your -- one of your briefs says -- one of your
      brief correctly states the proposition of law that the 1782
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      relief is not available with respect to a closed foreign
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      proceeding. That's true. That's one of the things that
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      Intel --
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               MR. SMITH: Oh, okay.
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                THE COURT: And what you say in your brief is, the
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      Court should treat this as though it is a closed proceeding.
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          And my question to you, which I take from your brief, is I
      take that point. But you do not actually contend that the
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      Canadian proceeding is closed, do you?
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                MR. SMITH:
                            Ah.
                                 Now I understand your question, Your
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      Honor.
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          So the reason that argument is in there is because the --
                THE COURT: Mr. Smith?
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                MR. SMITH: Yes.
                THE COURT: You do not actually contend that the
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      Canadian proceeding is closed, do you?
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                MR. SMITH: Not the proceeding itself, but the
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      execution of the search warrant is closed so that's why I said
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      it was akin to a closed proceeding.
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          Once the search warrant has expired, you -- a party cannot
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       execute on that. The pre-litigation discovery period has
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       closed. And that's the argument. So that's why if the
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       subpoena is based on the pre-litigation discovery Anton Piller
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      order, that is now closed because the order has expired.
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          All the evidence has been seized, obtained. And, Your
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      Honor, the Anton Piller order was never targeted at Mr. Roosen
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      or Game Server Kings at all. It was only targeted at
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      Mr. Gervais and his Discord data. So to issue a subpoena here
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      to Discord seeking data from Mr. Roosen and also Game Server
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      Kings falls far outside the scope of the Anton pillar order
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      that was issued.
23
           It wasn't a search of the premise of Mr. Roosen or Game
24
      Server Kings, and, therefore --
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Right.

THE COURT:

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MR. SMITH: Yeah.

And, Your Honor, you know, putting aside the -- the aid of whether the Anton Piller order has expired, which it has, the subpoena itself is still vastly overbroad, and it reflects a improper attempt to obtain trade secrets from a direct and primary competitor.

As we've argued in the brief, you know, the subpoena sought, for example, the Discord data of a username -- named ryz0r. Path and Tempest knew full well that ryz0r was not an alias or Discord username of Mr. Roosen. Yet, they nonetheless put it in the subpoena and not until we -- Mr. Roosen intervened and had a declaration from Mr. Ryan Nacker, who is ryz0r, that, you know, that is his username, did Path and Tempest now back off from the fact that they are trying to get data from that particular username.

That is just one example of why this subpoena is overbroad on its face.

It also -- another example is it has no time limit whatsoever. If you look -- look at the allegations in the Canadian proceeding, the relevant time period is a mere six months from around June 2022 through January 2023. Yet, Path and Tempest want Discord data from Mr. Roosen and Game Server Kings from the entire period that's available on -- on Discord.

That is way overbroad. There is no reason why it needs to

be broader. And as we argued in the brief, it's not plausible that Curtis Gervais was communicating allegedly confidential information or defamatory information to Mr. Roosen before June 2022.

The reason is, Mr. Gervais was working for Path and Tempest at that time and was actually, you know, hacking into Game Server Kings, working on behalf of Path and Tempest. And that's why he allegedly was demoted from his position as CEO, so it's just implausible that there was any sort of defamation or exchange of confidential information before January -- June 2022.

Moreover, with respect to the ending time period in January 2023, that's when the Anton Piller order issued. That's when the injunction against Mr. Gervais issued. That's when all his devices were seized and searched.

There is no plausible allegation that any sort of confidential information was transferred to Mr. Roosen or defamatory statements continued after that point.

So if the subpoena issues at all, it needs to be limited to that six-month time period.

Also, Your Honor, the subpoena again seeks the data and the information of Mr. Roosen. That is not what the Canadian proceeding is about. The Canadian proceeding is about

THE COURT: I think you can hold your fire on that

issue. I want to ask Ms. Bogen about that.

MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.

So the -- so basically -- you know, at the end of the day, what is going on here with the subpoena is that a direct competitor is trying to get at the trade secret information of Mr. Roosen and Game Server Kings.

As we set forth in the declarations, Game Server Kings uses Discord to provide customer service functions, right? So the way Discord is set up, there is a channel -- sorry -- a server and then when -- in that -- within that server are various channels. And the way Game Server Kings operates is that it creates a channel for each of its customers, right? And in the -- in that channel, they invite -- and this is private only -- they invite the customers contexts -- contacts to participate.

And that customer can raise issues, can -- they can discuss pricing, other matters. And what the subpoena seeks -- and this was snuck in sort of at the last minute after, you know, Magistrate Judge Kang looked at -- had the hearing on the subpoena.

The subpoena seeks the server names and channels that Mr. Roosen and Game Server Kings has joined. There's absolutely no reason to get that -- that information other than the fact that Path and Tempest want to know the customers that Game Server Kings has and the contacts at those

particular customers, right?

Because if you -- if you think about it, the subpoena at this point is narrowed to non-content. So there really is no reason to get a list of customers and a list of customer contacts, right? And even if there -- the subpoena provides for header information, when Mr. Roosen may have talked to X, Y and Z, that's not going to establish anything. It's not going to show that he conveyed confidential information or provided allegedly defamatory statements. Why? Because the content of that communication is not being provided.

So at the end of the day, the subpoena, because it's now limited to non-content, isn't going to provide anything of use or value to the --

THE COURT: I'm sure -- I'm sure if the applicant thought they could get content, they would have asked for it.

And so --

MR. SMITH: And --

THE COURT: So what they -- excuse me.

MR. SMITH: Yeah.

THE COURT: And so my -- my inference is that they're going to do what litigators in discovery do. They're going to get what they can get out of the subpoena, and then they'll follow up by way of interrogatory or deposition or whatever the appropriate Canadian or American discovery device is to find out more in those instances where what appears to be a

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      relevant contact took place. I don't know.
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               MR. SMITH: But it's not going to show relative --
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      relevant contacts, Your Honor, because it's going to be a list
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      of people that Mr. Roosen talked to. And it's not going to be
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      a list of people that Mr. Roosen talked to that may have
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      provided confidential information, right, because it's not
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      going to disclose the content of the communications.
      Magistrate Judge Kang has already.
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                THE COURT: He says it's Kong [phonetic] by the way.
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               MR. SMITH: Sorry, Kong [phonetic].
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               THE COURT: Yeah.
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               MR. SMITH: And they -- the -- he's already
      disallowed that. So at the end of the day, the subpoena
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      serves no useful purpose, except it's going to disclose the
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      confidential information, i.e., the customer list, the
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      customer contacts of Game Server Kings, which then Path and
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      Tempest can use to potentially poach those customers from GSK.
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          Also, you know, as we set forth in the brief, we're not
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      dealing with, you know, an innocuous CEO of a company.
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      dealing with someone that was a black hat --
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                THE COURT: Yeah, I have to say, Mr. Smith.
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      wondered if you were going to go there. The whole sinister
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      cast that hangs over this briefing, really, I don't think took
      me to the place you were hoping. The --
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(Simultaneous colloquy.)

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                THE COURT: -- tremendous amount of sort of
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      pot-boiler language in the brief that I don't -- it just
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       didn't help me very much.
               MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. And it's just -- you
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      know, it's a -- it's a fear of GSK because of the prior
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      history of its -- of the CEO of its primary competitor, so it
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      was in there for that reason.
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          And with that, Your Honor, you know, at a minimum, because
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      all the Canadian court proceedings are stayed, this Court
       should at a minimum stay execution of the subpoena until
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       further developments occur in the Canadian litigation.
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          You know, again, the Anton Piller order might be deemed
      void ab initio. It's unclear whether the case will actually
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      enter into discovery in the first place.
                            Thanks. Mr. Smith, just so you know, I
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                THE COURT:
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      added a few minutes to your time --
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                MR. SMITH: Thank you.
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                THE COURT: -- which expired a few minutes ago.
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          Ms. Bogen, so let me actually start by just asking you
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       some questions --
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               MS. BOGEN: Absolutely.
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                THE COURT: -- to help frame this.
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           I don't think you need to argue the points I was
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      discussing with Mr. Smith because I think those turn out the
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       way I indicated in my remarks to him.
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I am curious about this trade secret point. You address that in your opposition with someone's declaration. And then, appropriately, the Roosen -- Mr. -- intervenors -- I'll just say intervenors -- responded in their reply, as -- as one would expect.

So I don't know what your client's response to the reply is regarding whether this information is, in fact, trade secret.

MS. BOGEN: Yes, Your Honor.

The -- this information, the customer names, are not trade secrets. I can tell you that right now.

I would like to respond -- I would like to note first for the Court that in order for something to be a trade secret, it does have to meet certain factors under California and federal law. And one of those factors is that the owner of those trade secrets has to take reasonable measures to keep them out of public view.

As we showed the Court, the customer lists are publicly available. I understand that Mr. Roosen's argument was not all customer lists are publicly available and that there are private chats in which certain customer names are kept out of the public view.

This is not accurate. After speaking to our clients, there are still other websites that can be used to find these customer names, but more importantly --

1 THE COURT: I don't have that in the record before 2 I mean, you seem like a credible lawyer, but I -- but me.3 I -- it would be a rare day in which I simply took your word 4 for it, right? 5 I mean, you and I can agree that what you just said is not in the record. 6 7 MS. BOGEN: Yes, we can agree on that, Your Honor. 8 And I'm happy to file a supplemental declaration. 9 understand it's not in the record now, but I can represent to you that, pivoting briefly to a separate point, Mr. Roosen is 10 11 not the one who determines whether or not these customer names are kept in or out of the public view. It's the customer 12 13 themselves, who is interacting with these servers, that sets 14 them up in a way that keeps them out of the public view. 15 So, technically, Mr. Roosen is not an owner and just 16 because certain private chats on GSK servers exist does not 17 automatically mean that the participants in those chats are 18 the same users that are keeping their information private. 19 It's apples and oranges. 20 And we are happy to submit a supplemental briefing or 21 declaration to the extent you need it, but I do understand 22 it's not record, and I apologize for that. 23 THE COURT: No. No need to be apologize. It just 24 needs to be clear what's appropriate for me to consider or

25

It's --

not.

(Simultaneous colloquy.)

MS. BOGEN: -- want to point out if Your Honor would permit, just because Mr. Roosen and GSK say that something is a trade secret, though, does not automatically make it a trade secret. That word is sprinkled throughout both the corrected motion and the reply. But Mr. Roosen never goes into any analysis as to why these names standing alone constitute customer lists or constitute trade secrets.

And the failure to do that analysis at all should take it out of the Court's consideration completely.

THE COURT: Well, that's a good argument. I would have to say I think there's a lot of history on the side of customer lists in general being protectable.

MS. BOGEN: I understand that, but even the cases that hold that customer lists are trade secrets go through that analysis. And I -- our position is that that's a critical piece that's missing here.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Let me ask you something else. So the argument is made that you're going get -- you don't need Mr. Roosen's information that doesn't involve Mr. Gervais, if I'm saying that correctly, because you're going to get Gervais's information. And that will automatically pick up any communications between Gervais and Roosen's, so why do you need Roosen's information separately?

What's the answer for that?

MS. BOGEN: We need separately Mr. Roosen's information separately because there's no guarantee that Roosen and Gervais always acted together. It's entirely possible that Mr. Roosen acted alone in furtherance of the conspiracy by himself.

And if you look to the language of the some of the orders issued by the Canadian Court -- not to say that this case is only about those orders, but if you do look at them, they make statements stating that there is convincing evidence that Roosen and those acting under his control are engaging in misconduct. That's the Warren affidavit that was attached to our original application, Tab E, page 110. So this case is not just about Gervais.

It's about people acting under his control as well. And it doesn't follow that just because they weren't acting entirely together at all times, that Mr. Roosen was out of his control when he was acting alone.

It's entirely possible that he was acting in furtherance of the conspiracy on his own without Gervais sitting next to him at all times.

THE COURT: I don't know if I'll reach this conclusion, but what if I were to find that the subpoena would or would be likely to call for the production of trade secret information?

At the moment, the parties' positions are Mr. Smith's position, which is I should limit access to United States only counsel, which is a level of protection that I have never afforded in any litigation because it would mean excluding even the Canadian lawyers from access, and I just -- I don't think I -- I can't imagine doing that. But, anyway, that's his position.

And your position is essentially there shouldn't be -this case does not call for the issuance of a separate
protective order other than the one that was approved by judge
Kang.

Is that were you want the bidding to stop?

You understand what I'm saying? I'm a baseball arbitration person, okay?

I don't -- I don't want to reinvent the wheel for every single decision that comes across my desk. I just don't -- I just don't have the capacity to do that. So very often, I just take the parties' two positions, and I pick one. It might not be the one that I would have chosen if I start from scratch, but it's -- I just don't have the energy to start everything from scratch.

So my question is, is there -- do you think that if I thought trade secrets might be in play, there is further work that could be done on the existing protective order to reassure the intervenors?

1 MS. BOGEN: Absolutely, Your Honor. Some sort of 2 additional provision in the protective order quaranteeing that 3 the data is not going to be misused for that purpose --I mean, that being said, there would have to be an 4 5 understanding that if certain customers ultimately leave GSK 6 and go to Path, that could also happen without Path or Tempest 7 having anything to do with it, so that does feel a little bit dangerous. But I think that we could certainly work with the 8 9 wording to ensure those protections, because at the end of the day, this case isn't about trade secrets. 10 11 Both parties -- at least subject to this instant motion --12 think that the other party is engaging in misconduct 13 and poaching their clients, and that's what the whole case is 14 about. 15 So I think it just gets a little sticky when you get into 16 the weeds of it. And it might be something that would be 17 better determined by the Canadian Court once it has all the 18 information, because the fact is we just don't know yet what 19 this discovery is going to show. And that's why we're seeking 20 it, to further the Canadian action. 21 THE COURT: How do I put my fingers on the Canadian 22 complaint in the record? 23 MS. BOGEN: It is Tab A to the Warren affidavit 24 that's attached to the original application, ECF 1. 25 Thanks. Give me just a second. THE COURT:

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      have -- I was working on something totally different right
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      before this hearing so I don't even have the right docket open
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      on my computer.
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               MS. BOGEN: No problem.
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          I can given you the page number.
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               THE COURT: No, that's fine. You said it's attached
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      to the declaration of Tom Warren.
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               MS. BOGEN: Yes.
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               THE COURT: At ECF 1-2.
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               MS. BOGEN: Exactly.
               THE COURT: Yeah. Give me just a second.
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                        (Pause in the proceedings.)
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                THE COURT: So is the -- is the equivalent to what we
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      would call the complaint, the statement of claim?
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               MS. BOGEN: Yes. And in these proceedings, that's
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      not sealed. I just want to make that clear.
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                THE COURT: Okay. All right.
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          Let me see if I had other questions for you.
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               MS. BOGEN: If I could just add one note on the trade
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      secrets issue, if you'll allow me, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Sure. Yeah. Please.
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               MS. BOGEN: So I understand there's a concern of
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      trade secret theft that's brought by Mr. Roosen and GSK.
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      the fact is -- and I know it's not record. I am representing
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      to you, though, that if Path wanted to access GSK and Roosen's
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customers, they could, so that's not the goal of this subpoena. The goal is to see how Roosen and Gervais are co-conspiring to harm them.

And as the court in Discord have recognized over the past now ten months that this has been pending, the Discord subpoena is fully legitimate. And it's not being used for any ulterior motive or improper purpose.

THE COURT: Yeah, I appreciate -- I appreciate both of your representations about your client's motives and goals and the other side's -- your clients think each other are liars and knaves, so --

MS. BOGEN: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- I have to take all of the unsupported things with the large grain of salt.

Okay. I think that was it. You can go ahead and make whatever other additional argument you wanted to make.

MS. BOGEN: Give me one moment, Your Honor.

I don't want to take up your time discussing things that we've already discussed.

I wanted to preliminarily say that, you know, this case has been pending for some time, and the parties did engage in two rounds of meet-and-confer efforts and two rounds of briefing to ensure that the subpoena was lawful in every way, that it didn't violate the Stored Communications Act, that a protective order to protect all relevant parties' rights was

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       in place. And that is what got us to the issuance of the
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      subpoena on December 26th. And it should be given some weight
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      that Judge Kang did hold that the subpoena was proper after
      all of that time.
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          But turning briefly to Mr. Roosen's arguments, I think the
      court already discussed this so feel free to tell me to move
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       on. But the case is not just about the Anton Piller order,
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      but also it's not expired.
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          The case was suspended, and the exact language of that
      judge's order suspending the case says, "all issues and
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      procedures are suspended." It doesn't say "stayed," so those
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      representations are just without merit.
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          But even if that order was expired, this case is about
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      much more than that. In the Court's November --
15
                THE COURT: I think you win this point. I'll just
16
      tell you. I --
17
               MS. BOGEN: Okay.
18
               THE COURT: -- think you win this point.
19
               MS. BOGEN: I'll move on.
20
               THE COURT: We're running down a very narrow alley
21
       right now. Intel couldn't be clearer.
22
               MS. BOGEN:
                           Yeah.
23
               THE COURT: The Canadian proceeding is open, even if
      there's no activity taking place in the case right now.
24
25
               MS. BOGEN: Okay.
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                THE COURT: And you -- your party is going to have --
 2
       your clients are going to have standing to present evidence to
 3
       that tribunal --
 4
                MS. BOGEN: Um-hmm.
 5
                THE COURT: -- if they want to at some point.
           We don't have -- whatever that Second Circuit case was.
 6
 7
       That's Common [sic] Funds, whatever it is. That's not the
 8
       issue here.
 9
                MS. BOGEN: Um-hmm.
10
                THE COURT: And so that's -- I'm not worried about
11
       any of those issues.
12
                MS. BOGEN: Okay.
           I think the only issues I wanted to raise with you are
13
14
      Mr. Roosen's arguments in the alternative, so the
15
       U.S. Attorney's Eyes Only -- it's our position that it would
16
       defeat the entire purpose of 1782, which is collect --
17
                THE COURT: I'm not going to --
18
                          (Simultaneous colloquy.)
19
                THE COURT: I'm not going to issue an attorneys' --
20
       I'm not going to issue an order that says you get 1782 but no
       one in Canada can see it. That's not what the order says.
21
22
                MS. BOGEN: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.
23
           And then with respect to the time limitation, our position
       is that it's arbitrary, but we would ask if the Court is
24
25
       inclined to issue any sort of limitation that it extend them
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1 till present day, because as stated in the Warren affidavit, 2 there's evidence suggesting that preservation of data remains 3 an issue. We have no reason to believe that any of the alleged 4 5 misconduct has stopped by January 9, 2023, just because that's the last allegation in the statement of claim. 6 7 And then the last request that Mr. Roosen makes is to hold on execution of the subpoena until there's more clarity into 8 9 the Canadian proceeding. Path has established that these 10 proceedings are legitimate. 11 And, lastly, any request for sanctions should be 12 completely rejected. This is a legitimate request for a 13 subpoena. There's no frivolous --14 THE COURT: I think sanctions requires a separate 15 motion under our local rules. And I -- and this is not a 16 sanctions case anyway. You don't need to address it. 17 MS. BOGEN: Okay. 18 Well, for the reasons outlined, this -- Path and Tempest 19 respectfully request that the Court deny Mr. Roosen and GSK's 20 motion. 21 Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Smith, you want a couple minutes to 23 respond? It's your burden. 24 MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.

With respect to the time limitation which opposing counsel

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just spoke to, she said, there was -- you know, that -- they have -- believed that maybe that the conveyance of confidential information or defamatory statements are continuing today. That's pure speculation. There is absolutely no evidence of that in the record. All that there is is what's in the -- the statement of claim in the Canadian case.

Again, the last --

THE COURT: I think she's bargaining with you in real time, and she's using me as a foil to do it.

She -- what she's saying to you is, if I can have until the present day, I'll give you the bottom end of the timelines. I mean, that's not actually what she said. But it's net effect of what she said. You can decide you don't want the deal. But that's what she was doing.

MR. SMITH: Right, and then -- we're happy to meet and confer with her if that's what Your Honor wants us to do.

And to make it clear, when Counsel is talking about the parties meeting and conferring, that was only Discord with Path and Tempest. Mr. Roosen and Game Server Kings were not part of that proceeding whatsoever --

THE COURT: I didn't say anything to Ms. Bogen, but
the fact that Judge Kang made whatever findings he made
doesn't have -- doesn't have much bearing on today, because -I beg your pardon -- you were not a party to that proceeding,

Case 4:23-mc-80148-JST Document 45 Filed 05/01/24 Page 29 of 35 29 so by definition, your concerns were not considered, so whatever Judge Kang said it was not addressed to your concerns. So don't worry about that. MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. Regarding the issue of the trade secrets, you know, the argument that's being made that we didn't adequately allege trade secrets or establish trade secrets, I don't believe that was made in the opposition. But as Your Honor notes, customer lists, customer contacts, that's quintessential trade secret information. GSK does meet all the requirements for trade secret protection. In particular, when it uses Discord, there's the option to make the channel and the server public. But there's also to make it private invite only, and that's how Game Server Kings uses it. They only allow private invite only -- they only send private-invite-only invitations to each of its customers to then log on to the website, right? So, you know, again, it's quintessential trade secret

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So, you know, again, it's quintessential trade secret information. And, again, you know, this Canadian litigation, I want to emphasize that it is targeting Mr. Gervais. Right?

Mr. Gervais --

THE COURT: Well, I just pulled up that statement of claim, and Mr. Roosen's right in there.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Roosen is right -- is mentioned in the statement of claim as allegedly the recipient of the

1 confidential information. But he is not a defendant in the 2 Canadian proceeding. 3 THE COURT: Would he submit to the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts? 4 5 MR. SMITH: Sorry. What was your question? THE COURT: Would he -- the argument is made that the 6 7 reason he's not a defendant is that he's not subject to the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts. I'm just curious to know 8 9 if he wants to call that bluff, would he submit for the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts? 10 11 MR. SMITH: I'm not prepared to ask -- answer that question. I would have to speak with him, but they -- you 12 13 know, I'm not sure there was even an attempt by Path and 14 Tempest to bring him into the Canadian courts or if -- even if 15 that was asked. 16 You know, Game Server Kings is a U.S. based company. think it's telling that Path and Tempest have not tried to sue 17 18 Game Server Kings here in the United States despite this 19 alleged conspiracy in the Canadian proceeding, Your Honor. 20 And, you know, I understand your point about the Intel 21 case. But I also want to make clear that another one of the 22 factors -- isn't just -- you know, is the information for use 23 in the Canadian proceeding. 24 But, again, are there -- is there -- are there -- are Path 25 and Tempest circumventing the limits on discovery imposed by

the Canadian court? We heard Ms. -- opposing counsel say that everything was suspended. That seems to be semantics.

Whether suspension equals a stay. To me, that's one in the same thing. When you suspend all proceedings, that means you're staying the proceedings.

The discovery is not going on. There are serious issues that need to be resolved in the Canadian case. Again, the case is getting — to my understanding is being transferred out of Perth, Canada, to a courthouse in Toronto. There's going to be a new judge. There's still the pending motion to set aside the Anton Piller order.

All that needs to be resolved before this subpoena should issue. And there's ample precedent -- and we've cited a case to this effect in our brief -- that the Court has the power to stay issuance of the proceedings -- or of the -- of the subpoena until there are further developments in the foreign proceeding; here, you know, whether discovery is even going to be allowed to go forward. And then if so, to what extent.

The Court can, you know, exercise its discretion in deference to the Canadian court proceedings, which, again, are suspended, which, to my knowledge, means that they're stayed.

THE COURT: Very good. I'm going to wrap it up.

Let me ask -- I do think that the record could be a little better on this trade secret question. I don't remember as I sit here whether there's -- you know, Ms. Bogen argued that

the intervenors did not do a good enough job in establishing legally that these categories of information are trade secrets. I don't have an opinion about that, 'cause I just don't remember the briefing off the top of my head.

The part that I think I might benefit from a little more information about is Ms. Bogen says, hey, it's not in the record, but, Judge, I think I can prove to you that, notwithstanding the reply -- I want to say it was Roosen declaration -- we can show that none of this stuff is trade secret. We can show it as a factual matter.

But if I gave Ms. Bogen that opportunity, obviously,
Mr. Smith, I'd get -- let you have the last word, so she'd
file a very short surreply, and you'd file a sur-surreply.

And, Ms. Bogen, if you wanted to include in there some additional legal authorities that you thought would be helpful on the questions of whether these things are trade secrets at all or whether intervenors had met their burden, you could.

And -- and even though -- and even though Mr. Smith would have the last word, I think, Mr. Smith, I would let you cure whatever deficiencies Ms. Bogen is accusing you of in your legal support for whether these things are trade secrets.

I would just -- even though it wouldn't be coming in simultaneously, I would like to hear a little more from both of you on that question if you'd like to provide it.

Eight pages, I think, sounds about the right amount.

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          Ms. Bogen, how does that sound to you?
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               MS. BOGEN: Eight pages total or joint briefing four
 3
       and four?
                THE COURT: No, no. Total, but double -- you know,
 4
 5
      double-spaced.
 6
                                  That's fine. Your Honor.
                MS. BOGEN:
                           Yes.
 7
                THE COURT: And then, you know, you can attach
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      whatever declaration you need to to your brief to establish as
 9
      a factual matter what you said at the hearing today, which is
      that in addition to the website cited in your materials, there
10
11
       are other ways in which your client could get a hold of this
12
      information if they wanted it.
13
          And then, Mr. Smith, you could have eight pages to reply.
14
               MR. SMITH: Appreciate that, Your Honor. We're happy
15
      to brief.
16
          I'll just point out that if this information is all truly
17
      public, it just further underscores that there's no need to
18
       subpoena the information, which is an argument we made in --
19
                THE COURT: Yeah, I recall that argument from your
20
      brief. I got it.
21
          Ms. Bogen, when can you have that brief in, do you think?
22
               MS. BOGEN: I defer to the Court on whatever works
23
      best for it, but I don't think we should have a problem
24
       submitting it within the next 14 days.
25
           Is that too long?
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1
                THE COURT: It's not too long for me. You're the one
 2
      who wants the information, so -- I mean, that's why I started
 3
      with you.
 4
               MS. BOGEN: Fourteen days.
 5
                THE COURT: You want the train to go faster, and
 6
      Mr. Smith wants it to go slower, so 14 days is fine.
 7
          Mr. Smith, you want 14 days to respond?
 8
               MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. That'd be sufficient.
 9
                THE COURT: Okay. So then we're looking at April 11
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      and April 25. I probably won't ask for a further hearing, so
11
      unless I order otherwise, the motion will then go under
12
      submission at that point.
13
               MS. BOGEN: Okay.
14
                THE COURT: Thank you both for your arguments today.
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               MS. BOGEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                THE CLERK: Thank you, Judge.
                 (Proceedings were concluded at 2:43 P.M.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken, and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of the action. Raynee H. Mercado, CSR, RMR, CRR, FCRR, CCRR Thursday, April 25, 2024